## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE (Established 1877.)

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.-We employ no agents. THE vassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who coulde their subscriptions to them must be their own judge of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every ease give the old as well as new address. In renewing have very strong reasons to support his any corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Ag- | conflict with the men who will be angered ricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive by the imposition of a burdensome tax, with less rhetoric, and which as expressing the prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communication or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary tions of such a law. There would be the postage, and under no circumstances guarantes their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

# ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON FOST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 12, 1892.

"HONOR THE BRAVE.

"The Memorial of the Flowers"

"Guarding the Flags," Two beautiful patriotic exercises, for Youth | complaint is universal that the rich men and Children, by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, are now ready for sending out. They are

be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents. Address, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

## LETTERS FROM

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has secured a series of letters from the well-known traveler correspondent, Frank G. Carpenter, from the famine-desolated districts of Russia. Mr. Carpenter is now on his way to Russia to see with his own shrewdly-observing eyes the true condition of things there. His letters will be gin as soon as he has reached the desolated regions, and will give the actual facts which the civilized world is so anxious to know. His letters will be written expressly for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and those so written will not appear in any other paper.

AN EXCELLENT IDEA.

A number of G.A.R. Posts are acting upon an idea that originated in Buffalo. They subscribe in a body for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, under our Free-Ticket-for-Washington offer, and then distribute the tickets so obtained among the comrades of the Post who lack the necessary means to make the coveted visit to the National Encampment. Several Posts have provided for as many as five or six comrades in this way, and the practice should become general. Every Post has members who want to come to Washington, and yet cannot afford the expense. Every comrade in the United States desires and should have THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. By uniting in clubs they can all have the paper, and at the same time do a most meritorious act toward some deserving comrade by providing him with the means to meet "with the boys" in the greatest Reunion that has ever been held, or ever will be held, in Washington next

IF YOU ARE COMING.

If you think of coming to the National Encampment, send THE NATIONAL TRIBregiment, brigade, and corps.

ALL the Republican State Conventions have now been held, and all those of the Territories, except Arizona and Oklahoma, which will be beld this week, and the time for the close figuring of President Harrison's friends has now come. The complexion of the Montana Convention-held last Monday-is not known at the time we go to press. The delegations from the other States Jackson!

and Territories foot up as follows: INSTRUCTED FOR HARRISON. Nebraska. Arkansas South Carolina. Florida. South Dakota ... lilingis. Kentucky Texas. Maryiand Total BLISSISSIDDI

NOT INSTRUCTED. California. Colorado. Connecticut Delaware. Georgia. Lowa... Kansas Louisiaua. Maine ... Massachusetts Michigan ... Nevada. New Bampshire.

Montana

Arizona.

Oklaironna

North Carolina. North Dakota ...... Oregon. Pennsylvania. Rhode Island Vermont... Virginia. West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming. New Mexico. District of Columbia 9

NOT DETERMINED.

As it will require 451 votes to nominate, Gen. Harrison will have to secure from the unpledged delegations 137 more votes than are now regarded as secured to him on the face of the returns.

ANOTHER DEMAGOGIC PROPOSITION. Representative Bland, of Missouri, has revived the scheme to impose an incometax to pay pensions, which proved so politically disastrous to "Horizontal Bill

combined with hatred to pensioners.

An income-tax-pure and simple-is a measure upon which men may well differ. Much can be truly said both for and against the wisdom of such a policy. That does not enter into the present question. To impose an income-tax, on general principles, is purpose of paying pensions, quite another and very different thing. A man may honestly urge an income-tax as a part of the general revenue of the Government, and providing money to pay pensions is a cunning attempt to bring the pensioners into all the annoyances attending the first operabitterest resistance against imposing new tax burdens on the people at a time when the Government is already receiving more money than it needs. Then, too, while an income-tax is abstractly one of the fairest forms of taxation, it is practically exceedingly inquisitorial, annoying, and unfair. The great difficulty is in executing such a law, especially in this country, where people attend to their own business, manage it without interference by the Government, and are exceedingly averse to the spying and intermeddling which are necessary wherever an income tax is collected. We see how badly taxes are colbut what is in plain sight, and the value of which is well known. Even then the escape nearly all their burdens, which are

RUSSIA. they must rely upon the statements of the taxpayers themselves! to pay pensions? That contains the kernel of the demagoguery. Why not impose the tax to build a navy, improve the Mississippi River, pay principal and interest of the public debt, dig the Hennepin Canal, erect will injure the pension system, by giving a great and influential class reasons for fight-

thrown upon the shoulders of the middle

classes. If we bungle this way when tax-

goods, what a morass of official corruption,

evasion, perjury, and injustice we would

flounder into in attempting to tax incomes-

printed in a neat little pamphlet, and will ing real estate, buildings, and stocks of

ing it. That is the milk in the cocoanut. EULOGY OF THE LOST CAUSE.

Confederate Memorial Day was cele brated April 26, at Savannah, with great pomp and circumstance - business suspended. houses decorated, belis ringing, and a general parade of military, Confederate survivors, etc., Ex-Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, ex-Lieutenant-General in the rebe army, was the orator of the day, and delivered a very scholarly speech, which was received with unstinted applause. Much o his speech was unobjectionable, and he was particular to assure his audience that he and ex-rebel soldiers generally, were entirely loval to the Government of the United States. But this seems difficult to reconcile

with the following portions of his speech: Do not allow yourselves, my friends, to be mis led by that false doctrine-false to your faith, to your country, and to your God-which tells you that your cause has failed, that the principles for which you contended are forever obliterated. Any human undertaking, how just soever it may be, may fail; but the ever-living principles of right and of justice can never be buried. A great truth, like the Godhead whence it emanates, is eternal. and it will live "till the last syllable of recorded

The evil times upon which we have fallen are prolific of false teachings and dangerous heresies. and the public press, in some portions of the country, offers, in many cases, a ready and willing medium for their promulgation. You are told often, through this channel, that our cause was submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, and that the verdict against which no appeal lies was rendered against us. This doctrine is as pernicious as UNE a postal card, with your name, address, it is false; and if we accept it, we shall brand our heroic dead, as well as the living, as traitors, covering all alike with deserved infamy. Will the living soldiers who fought under the starry cross ever consent to denounce their dead comrades? Will the sons of these men forget the sacrifices the sufferings, the heroism of their fathers? Will the women of the South, who, for a quarter of a century, have tenderly and reverently cherished very of their dead, ever he willing to brane them as traitors? Ah! no; these things can never happen, as long as truth, patriotism, honor, vir tue, and its synonym, courage, are respected; as long as the fame of the men in gray rolls sounding down the ages; as long as the page of history is made lustrous by the names of Lee and of

> Who have fought the good fight . . . Who have held to their faith, unseduced by the prize that the world holds on high: Who have dared for a high cause to suffer, resist,

fight-if need be to die. beak, History! Who are Life's victors? Unroll their annals and say! Are they those whom the world called the victors-

who won the success of a day? The Martyrs, or Nero? The Spartans who fell at Thermopyine's tryst, Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges, or So erates? Pilate, or Christ?

Now, if these words mean anything, what do they mean? What is the "false doctrine by which his hearers must not be "misled"? He says that it is that their "cause has failed. and the principles for which you contended are forever obliterated." If their cause has not failed, then the attempt at secession is only "playing 'possum," and may be wakened into activity any day. The "principles for which you contended" were the rights of a State to secede, and of one class of men to hold another class in slavery. If it will be seen that to secure the nomination | these principles are not "forever obliterated," then those who fought for secession and slavery from 1861 to 1865, and those who appland their course must still believe as

firmly as ever in the righteousness of seces-

sion and slavery, and only wait more opportune time to make that belief prevail.

What are "the evil times upon which we have fallen," and what are " the false teachings and dangerous heresies" which a portion of the public press contain? Gen. The proposition is pure demagoguery, Hampton answers the question by saying that it is that "our cause was submitted to to the arbitrament of the sword, and that the verdict, against which no appeal lies, was rendered against us." This doctrine he denounces "as pernicious as it is false." If this doctrine, which contains the essence of the results of the war, be "pernicious as NATIONAL TRIBERE has many volunteer can- one thing. To impose it for the specific it is false," how can he, as a conscientious man, be loyal to a Government and condition of things based upon it? If he believes that the arbitrament of the sword was not final, then he must denounce himself as a hypocrite and a coward for pretending label on the last paper received, and specify | proposition. But to urge it as a means of | loyal acceptance of that arbitrament, with all that such acceptance implies. Different portions of his speech flatly contradict each other. Which are we to accept as meaningreal convictions of his heart?

A BACKWARD STEP. The German Lutherans of Illinois have formally notified the two great parties in the State that they will vote en masse for the one that favors the repeal of the compulsory school law of the State, and the Republicans have promptly come to terms by promising to repeal the present law, and enact one more in harmony with the views of those who oppose any State interference with the parochial schools. Thus we have what the advocates of a better education for the people in Germany call Krebsgang-crab movement. It is the same fight which has been going on in Germany, and has produced lected at present, though we tax nothing the ministerial crisis there. The Lutheraus and Catholics propose to educate their children in their own way, in schools managed by priests and parsons, and they fight desperately against non-sectarian public schools,

which they denounce as "Godless." It is unfortunate that the Republicans of Illinois have been compelled to take a back ward step in a matter of such deep concern to the public welfare. Compulsory education is of vital importance to this country, of which the Tax Collectors can know noth- and nothing should be allowed to stay its ing for certain, and for the amount of which | progress. This education must be in public schools, maintained by the State, and carefully supervised by public officials. No The main question is, Why tax incomes parochial school can be as good as a public school, and they never are. The united testimony of all the railroad officials, merchants, manufacturers and other employers of educated and skilled young men and women is to the effect that those coming public buildings, or some other purpose? to them from parochial schools are much Because that would not suit the purposes of more poorly prepared for their work than the demagogs. They want something that | those who have passed through the public schools. This cannot help being the case. The public schools have revenue sufficient to employ the best teaching talent, and they have a system which develops the best teachers and the best method of teaching and secures the best results in discipline. None of these is possible in the poorly-supported parochial schools, which must depend upon any kind of teachers who can be secured for the meager stipends, and are conducted according to the limited experience of those who may be set over them.

> The plea that public schools are inimical to the religious faiths of the pupils is absurd. There is nothing sectarian about the multiplication table, nor about the use of the globes and the maps. If a text-book is introduced which contains anything obnoxious to any creed, its use can be stopt at once by proper protest. It is the same with any teacher who attempts to teach whatever savors of sectarianism. The general principles of morality which may be taught are common to all creeds. No one has a monopoly of them or a patent right on any of them. Furthermore, the public teachers have the pupils but a few hours each day, and but five days in the week, during a portion of the year. During the rest of the days, the week and the year, the parents, priests and ministers have exclusive control of them, and can teach them what they please as to their own creeds and doctrines. with the certainty that they will hear noth ing in the public schools inimical to those doctrines. There are no more rigid sectarians than the Jews, nor none who need have greater alarm about their children hearing things in the public schools that may be obnoxious to their creed. Yet the lews send their children to the schools perfect security as to their being disturbed in their religious ideas, and no youth of th land stick more firmly to the faith of their fathers than the Hebrew boys and girls.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE firmly believes that the State should compel every child in the land to be sent to a public school a certain number of hours every day, and be taught there necessary rudiments of education to fit him or her to be an intelligent, useful citizen, and better discharge the duties of life that devolve upon every individual.

A DECIDED improvement seems to have taken place in the morals of Seymour. Ind. Not many years ago it was noted as the camping-ground of a gang of desperate train-robbers. Recently a man was fined \$5, disfranchised, and sent to jail for a year for stealing two chickens.

THE Free Silver men in the House do not regard their defeat as final by any means. They are trying hard to get a majority of the Democratic Representatives to sign a petition asking the Committee on Rules to fix a day when the Silver Bill shall be called up and a final vote be had upon it. Already 105 names have been secured. They are sanguine of securing the remaining 10 necesTHE RIGHT COURSE.

We take great pleasure in giving a prominent place to the following communication from one of the leading G.A.R. Posts in the Department of New York. It breathes the proper spirit, and should be imitated by Posts all over the country:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 21, 1892. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: At the regular Encampment of Mansfield Post, held on the evening of April 5, 1892, the following preamble and reso-

lution were unanimously adopted: Whereas committees of the G.A.R. who have visited Washington to secure quarters and make other arrangements for attending the 26th National Encampment have, in their intercourse with the Citizens' Executive Committee, received every courtesy and attention that could be desired; and

Whereas we have in visiting Washington become practically familiar with the main plans and purposes of the Citizens' Executive Committee as to raising the necessary fund, first, by subscription of \$50,000 by the people, and, second, by application to Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000 from the District funds (the City of Washington having no Mayor, Aldermen, or Common Council, Congress must make all appropriations for the municipal expenses, schools, fire department, etc.). By making appropriation from the District funds the expense of the reception and entertainment of the G.A.R. will be distributed; and

Whereas we are satisfied there will be the

Encampment-no doubt double, and numbering 100,000 veterans of the war for the Union-on account of the historical attractions and associations in and around Washington, and for these and other reasons a much larger expense will be required to properly provide for the comfort and entertainment of the comrades: Therefore, Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully request our Representatives in Congress to urge and work and vote for the passage of House bill No. 173, now before the Appropriation Committee, recommended by the President upon the application of the Citizens' Executive Committee, without modification or reduction, in justice to the people of Washington, who are earnestly doing all in their power to make the 26th National Encampment of the G.A.R. a great success and as a

MARTIN SHORT, Commander. Jos. S. CAVENDY, Adjutant. B. R. CORWIN, Chairman; T. W. LOVEJOY, Seeretary, Washington, Committee.

tribute to the survivors of the Union army.

The time has been when, to be a Methodist preacher was to be a lover of horses and a good judge of horseflesh, and the sharpest of horsedealers generally pulled in their horns when bantered for a swap by a carcuit-rider, for it was believed that a man who could beat a Methodist itinerant at a horse trade did not live. That was in the primitive days of Methodism, when the forse was a necessity in spreading the Gospel, and yearly conveyed his master hundreds of miles over the roughest roads, through swamps, quagmires, and across swollen streams. Then unless a minister was skilled in horseflesh his usefulness was certain to be provokingly limited. But the Rev. Mr. Arney, of Saranac, Mich., has found that the horse is no longer held in such high esteem in the Methodist Church. Twice his Conference has admonished him upon the impropriety of attending horse-races, and associating with the ungodly men who buy, sell and run horses. In the older days the Conference might have done the same thing, but worldly people would have said that the chief sufferers from such visits would be the sharpers who would foolishly trade horses with him. Now, though Mr. Arney is a very popular and successful preacher, the Conference has given him to understand that he must either give up horses or the ministry. He has chosen to cleave to the former, and will go into the horse-raising business. We predict that he will have fine stock and carry off many purses.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S boomlet for the Republican nomination developed unexpected vigor in Washington last week. If he wasn't so intimately connected with a great railroad corporation, Depew might possibly

THOUGH there has been much positive talk during the week about ex-President Cleveland's withdrawal from the contest for the Democratic nomination, the settled conviction is that he not only will not withdraw, but that his nomination is tolerably certain. The Hill boom continues very active, but the chances are regarded as against its developing into sufficient strength to give the Cleveland men serious trouble in the Chicago

EX-SPEAKER REED'S friends keep his lightning-rod up stiff and high. Stranger things have happened, they say, than the nomination-lightning striking it. Unbiased scanners of the political horizon say that he is playing for points-a Cabinet position or the Senatorship. Sanator Hale's term will expire March 3, 1893, and Frye's in 1895.

PUBLIC sentiment took a strong veer Blaine-ward last week, owing to news from

THE BOYS WHO NEVER CAME BACK.

ad at the Grand Army Club dis

Y COMBADE FRANK A. BROWN, OF POST 40 MALDEN, MASS.

Around the banquet board we meet, In festive joy and pride, To greet old comrades here again Who once marched by our side; And as we join in feast and song, Let's not forget to-day Those comrades brave who by our side Fell in the battle's fray.

Comrades who fell in freedom's strife, When treason pierced her side. In the grandest cause earth ever knew. For which men fought and died: Some sleep upon the battlefields. Some 'neath the cypress shade, And others rest in unknown graves In some far Southern glade. We never can forget them, boys,

While life and memory last; Those brave, true-hearted heroes. Our comrades of the past; And so to-day we pause awhile, In silent thought and hush, And drink to the memory of those brave boys Who never came back with us.

Let us rise in our places, my comrades, And swear with uplifted hand That but one fl: g shall ever float O'er our beloved land; And that flag, just the same old flag, That was borne by white and black, In the glorious strife for liberty By the boys who never came back,

And find some hearts are stilled, Let us see that with sturdy veterans' sons The vacant chairs are filled: So should again some traitorous band This peaceful land distract. They will meet as brave and valiant men As the boys who never came back.

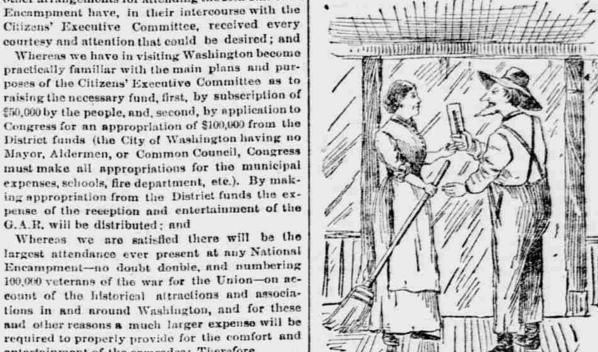
And year by year as we shall meet,

THE Hawaiians are represented to be very

tired of their little toy kingship and anxious for annexation to the United States. The sensible thing for them to do would be to form a County of the State of California. They would then have a much better government at one-hundredth part the cost of the present sham, and get big returns from bounty on their sugar.

TRIBUNETS.

NO CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.



Farmer Dollarhide-Dad-darn this lambasted thing, anyhow!

Mrs. Dollarhide-Why, Father! What air you a-swearin' about?

"This here barometer I bought in the city. It's a gosh-hanged swindle! Last night I screwed the thingumbob down as far as it would go, an' this mornin' I screwed it up to the top notch. An' it's rainin' jest the same as if I hadn't touched the blasted thing at all!"

A MEMENTO.



New Bride (to her second husband)-You will not mind, will you, dear, if I keep some memento of poor John?

Groom-Um-ah! What-Bride-If you really will not care, I should like to keep his poor old wooden leg. It will come very handy to poke the fire with,

A DOUBLER.

Lawyer (to client) - Let me see, what is vonr name?

Client-Ottowell Wood Lawyer-A rather peculiar name. Please Client (glibly) - O-double-t-o-double-u-o-

double-1-double-u-double-o-d. Lawyer-Ar-hum! You are accused of living a double life, are you not? What is your

Client-I am a professional contortionist.

LATE NEWS.

Chorus (from Arkansaw cabin)-Oo-wah! Oo-wah! Woo-hoo-wah-hah!

Tourist (dismounting)-What is the matter? Householder-Excuse these yere tears, stranger, but when one that you've loved, honored, an' looked up to for years an' years is suddenly snatched away the tears kain't be of his daughter is thought to have caused him to kept back. When I heered the news in town | commit the rash act. half an hour ago I like to have fainted. Tourist-Somebody very near and dear to

you must have been taken from you. Householder-You're right, stranger. I've jest learned that Andrew Jackson, that I've voted for ever since I was a boy, an' my father an' gran'father before me, is dead. Un-whoo-

GOOD LIQUOR. Unshorn Guest (as the hotel clerk and physician burst into his room)-I'll pay for it gentlemen! Here's a dollar! I-My Lawd!

Physician-This is not a gun; it's a stomach-

pump. Hold his head, clerk! · Guest-A stummick-pump? Wal, the jumpin' jeeswax! You fellers are the champions for meanness! Here, I've offered to pay for the licker that was in that thar little green

bottle, an' yet you want to pump it out of me. | viviality." Licker must be mighty scarce here. I-Physician-You drank the contents of the hand grenade and only prompt action can save

Guest (cheerfully)-Oh, I reckon not. Say How much is green bottles of licker like that Clerk-About 25 cents.

Guest-You kin send me up about seven at that rate. We don't git no sech licker as that out in Prohibition Kansas!

A MEAN REVENGE. Grimes (to lady to whom he has just been presented)-You do not seem to remember me,

Miss Oldgal? Miss Oldgal (who gave her age at 24)-I do not think we have ever met before, sir. Grimes (deliberately)-Once upon a time three children lived in the same hotel. They were yourself, Bill Tuffnut and yours truly. Oneday you falsely told Bill that I had pushed you down stairs, and Bill pounded me for it. I have nursed that wrong for years, and now I have

my revenge. (In a voice audible all over the

six years old at that time.

IDENTICAL SYMPTOMS. Miss Belle Gushley (from the city)-And have you never felt your very heart bursting with doubt and uncertainty-when you hoped, yet feared-when the very atmosphere was rose-hued and all nature seemed to smile? perienced them symptoms.

Miss Belle-Oh, then, you, too, have been in Peppergrass-This here occasion to which I'm referrin' was when I yoked myself up with a bull calf an' the durn cuss ran away with me. drug me clear down to the creek an' broke up

the baptisin' that was goin' on at the time. HE WORE CHECKED PANTS. "Look yere!" demanded the City Marshal of Boomopolis, Okla., bursting into a room where several prominent citizens were congregated. "What's the cause of this rumpus? Whatever are you doin' with that tourist?"

The tourist in question was stretched on his face on the floor with four prominent citizens holding him down, one seated on each corner. "Makin' him useful as well as ornamental," It's your move, Hammerslaw!"

PERSONAL.

While Gen. Rousseau was making a raid with a division of cavalry in Alabama, below Talladega, one hot, dusty day in July, when the bine clothing of his troopers was gray with dust, he halted his column along the road, and he in person, with his staff, had gone to the house of a planter, who kindly met him on the front porch. The General asked for water, which was brought him, and as the party sat on the porch in conversation, the General saw in a stable-yard across the road quite a number of good mules. The General remarked to the planter: "My good sir, I fear that I must take some of your mules." The planter remonstrated, saying he had already contributed liberally to the good cause; that only last week he had given to Gen. Roddy 10 mules. To this Gen. Rousseau replied: "Weil, in this war you should be at least neutral-that is, you should be as liberal to us as to Roddy " (a rebel cavalry General). "Well, ain't you on our side?" asked the planter. "No," said Gen, Rousseau, "I am Gen, Rousseau, and all these men you see are Yanks," "Great God! is it possible?" asked the planter; "are these Yanks? Whoever supposed they would come away down here in Alabama?" It is hardly necessary to say that Gen. Rousseau got

the mules. It is said in military circles that a general assault all along the line will soon be made on Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's new book, Gen. "Baldy" Smith will lead one column of attack, while the friends of Admiral Porter will lead another. Gen. Butler is in the hands of his friends, so he says, and cares little what may be said of him. There is one thing about the matter, however, which will tickle the old warrior, and that is that there will be some glorious advertising for his book in this proposed assault upon it, and there is little likelihood that the bluff old hero of New Orleans will lose much sleep over these attacks of his enemies. Having been before the public nearly all his life, the General says he has the hide of an alligator to withstand all the abuse that can be heaped upon him.

Gen. Thomas Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Wis., was a very witty man. He was shot in the leg on the 20th of July, 1864, in front of Atlanta, and was so severely wounded that the Surgeon's of the Seventeenth Corps debated for some time the propriety of amoutating his leg. Col. Reynolds, overhearing this conversation, begged them to spare his leg, as it was a valuable one, being an "imported leg." Col. Reynolds being of Irish birth, this well-timed pleasantry and wit saved his leg, for the Surgeons thought if he could perpetrate a joke at such a time they could trust to his vitality to save his limb. He thus saved his leg and afterward commanded his regiment, and was brevetted Brigadicr-General for conspicuous gal-

Young Ralph Ingalls, the son of ex-Senator John J. Ingalis, who was made a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic some time ago, is said to be his father over again in attenuation of figure, as well as in elequence and readiness of retort. While a college youth he took part in an intercollegiate oratorical contest, speaking on the subject of "Kansas and Her Great Men" in a manner, it is listed in the Regular Army, where he served three said, that held his hearers spellbound, as they put | years. He was a member of L. C. Ladd Post, 17, t now-a-days. When he came to his perioration and was Senior Vice Commander of same at time he said: "Gentlemen, the rest of my subject is soon disposed of. Kansas has produced but two great men-John J. Ingalis and John Brown," With this he quit speaking and made a great hit, Mrs. Bettle Taylor Dandridge, of Winchester,

Va., the daughter of President Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war, who, during the Presidency of her father, was the Lady of the White House, was at that time the wife of Col. Bliss, of the U. S. Army. After the death of Col. Bliss she married Mr. Philip Dandridge, whom she survives. Mrs. Dandridge and Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, of Baltimore, are the only survivors of the long line of distinguished women who presided over the White House before Gen, Grant's Administration. Mrs. Johnson was the niece of President James Buchanan, who was a bachelor, and this is how she came to be the first lady of the land.

Gen. Frederick George D'Utassy, of Baltimore, Md., General Manager of the Phoenix Insurance Company of that city, was asphyxiated by escaping gas at the Hotel Willis, in Wilmington, Del., Saturday, April 30. The General went to Wilmington on Friday, April 29, on business, and at 10 p. m. was assigned to a room. He objected to the room and was given another room near by. It was subsequently discovered that there was a pane of glass out of the transom in the room he objected to. When he retired for the night the General securely fastened the window and transom of his room, and stopped every crevice to prevent the gas from escaping. He blew out the gas and jumped into bed. It is the belief that the General committed suicide. He was found unconscious on the following morning, and he remained in this condition until Monday, May 2, when he dled. The body was taken to Germantown, Pa., for burial. Gen. D'Utassy was the Colonei of the 39th N. Y., and was dismissed from the United States service May 29, 1863. Depression of mind on account of the death

The statement that Gen. James Longstreet, Commander of the First Corps of the (rebel) Army of Northern Virginia, was ignored by the Confederate veterans at their recent gathering at New Orleans, has gained considerable currency at the North. It was said that this was because Gen. Longstreet had for many years been a Republican and had held office under Grant's and other Administrations. A Northern paper which had a correspondent on duty in New Orleans who had been a rebel army officer, denies that Gen. Longstreet was ignored. This correspondent says that he "saw Gen. Longstreet several times, met him in the clubs and elsewhere, and can testify that the latter was cordially received on every hand. The old warhorse has become infirm with years. He is now quite deaf, and conversation with him has to be negotiated through an ear-trumpet. It is quite possible, therefore, that a majority of his old comrades contented themselves with such greetings as lent themselves readily to gesture and pantomime, the average citizen not being fond of the eartrumpet as a medium of reminiscence and con-

The gavel wielded by the Oregon Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic is a gruesome relie of the murder of Gen. Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas, the Modoc Peace Commissioners. The gavel is of white pine, and is made of part of the gallows on which the Modoc murderers-Capt. Jack, Boston Charley, Black Jim and Schonehin-

Gen. E. H. Hobson, of Greensburg, Ky., the new Department Commander of the Grand Army of that State, is a veteran of the Mexican as well as the late civil war, and a highly respected citizen.

Capt. William Hall, 5th U. S. Cav., advocates the use of the revolver by mounted troops in place of the saber, which, he says, is useless as a weapon in actual warfare. This has long been the theory of home, recuperated, and re-enlisted in Co. I, 188th the saher, which, he says, is useless as a weapon in Col. John S. Mosby, the robel guerrilla, who considers the saber a very pretty toy for dress-parade, but really a detriment to a trooper in close combat. Col. Mosby had this belief as far back as the late unpleasantness, when he directed his command to discard their swords and rely on their revolvers.

Mrs. Annie Hyde, of Fishkill Landing, on the

Hudson River, N. Y., celebrated the 103d anniversary of her birth at that place on April 28. Mrs. Hyde was born on the 28th of April, 1789, just two days before the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States. She was room)-That was 32 years ago, and you were married at an early age, and her husband fought gallantly through the war of 1812, dying just after the cessation of hostilities. For his brave services at that time his widow (for she has remained a widow ever since) draws a pension of \$12 a month from the United States Government. Despite her great age and the natural decline of her physical powers, she is still a wonder to her neighbors. She is as methodical as clockwork in all her ac-Farmer Peppergrass-Wal, yes; I've ex- tions, and makes it a point to rise each morning at 7 o'clock, and 9 at night sees her in bed. She requires no assistance in dressing, and until recently, when her eyesight began to fail, spent her time in mending the clothing of her many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Her appetite is very good, and she thoroughly enjoys three good meals every day. She is also a good conversationalist, and it gives her great pleasure to recite, for the benefit of her friends and relatives, many of the important events in the early history of our great country. Her memory is wonderfully keen for a person so far advanced in years.

Gen. David McM. Gregg formally took charge of the Auditor-General's Department of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg on Tuesday, May 3, Mr. McCalmant retiring. The incoming Auditor-General found everything in readiness, the affairs of the Department being in good condition, and Gen. Gregg was soon installed in his private office and attending to business. Capt. Peter D. Brieker, of the 13th Pa. Cav., an old comrade of Gen. Gregg, has been appointed as Corporation Clerk in the Auditor-Genwas the reply. "Playin' checkers on his pants. | erai's Office, as has Col. Thompson, of Philadelphia, who was made Chief Clerk.

MUSTERED OUT.

IIf the comrades who send us the obituaries rould only follow the form used below it would nsure their immediate appearance in THE NATION-

AL TRIBUNE. NAGEL - Near Black Earth, Wis., March 29, John Nagel, aged 60. Comrade Nagel served as Corpora n Co. A. 49th Wis., and was a charter member of L. T. Park Post, 184. His funeral service was confucted by his Post of which there was a large attendance. He leaves a faithful widow and many

friends to mourn his loss. The Post passed the following resolutions on his demise: Whereas, in His allwise providence, the Great Raier of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst to the Grand Army beyond this vale of tears our worthy comrade, John Nagel; and Whereas in his death he has escaped further and untold suffering, and his beloved and faithful

wife has suffered the loss of a kind and affection ate husband: Therefore, be it Resolved, That the members of L. T. Park Post 184, do hereby extend to the widow of our departed comrade our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of her

great affliction; and be it also Resolved. That the Post flag be covered in mourning for the next 30 days in memory of and respect to our departed comrade. Furthermore, that his service in the war for the Union be recorded by the Adjutant in the archives of the Post, for preservation, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent his widow, and that they be published in THE NA-

HONAL TRIBUNE. REID.-A: Keckuk, Iowa, April 22, of paralysis, Col. James Mouroe Reid, Captain, Co. I, 15th Iowa, aged 66. Col. Reid was the first man to enlist in the army from Keokuk, going into service with Co. A. 2d Iowa. He only served with the 2d a few nonths, being made First Lieutenant of Co. I, 15th lows, the regiment which was organized and commanded by his brother, Gen. Hugh T. Reid. He became Captain of the company in 1862, and continued to command it all through the war. He was wounded through the neck at Shiloh. His company was one of the first to re-enlist as veterans of the Seventeenth Corps. He was in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, and was known as one of the bravest men in the Seventeenth Corps. He was brevetted twice for gallant conduct, coming out of service a brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He married after the war, and caves a widow. Col. Reid was a lawyer and pension attorney, and did a large business in eastern

GALLAGHER.-At Oneonta, N. Y., on April 16, rom injuries received on the railroad at that place, John W. Gallagher, Sergeant, Co. A. 48th Pa. He served throughout the rebellion, having been mustered in with the regiment in September, 1861, and discharged with the regiment July 18, 1865 Serg't Gallagher was a typical soldier, faithful and zealous in the discharge of every duty; ever ready -sick or well-to respond to the call in camp, on the march, or in battle, and was never known to omit the performance of a duty, no matter how arduous; a reliable soldier-such as made the Army of the Potomac and the old Ninth Corps impregnable in its most trying days, and which ended in final victory. As a citizen he was, as may be inferred, equally exemplary. He will be missed alike by surviving comrades and citizens. He leaves a widow and two children. His wife is of a patriotic family, her five brothers having served in the Army of the Potomac. The funeral obsequies were attended by comrades of the G.A.R., the Masonic fraternity, and the Brotherhood of Loco-

motive Engineers. West. -At Puyallup, Wash., April 3, of heart disease, George West, aged 49, Comrade West was born in Pennsylvania, but at the age of 13 hfs people moved to Missouri, and after a residence there of two years they moved to Illinois. At the age of 18 Comrade West enlisted in Co. D. 40th III. He served nearly four years, and was mustered out as Second Lieutenant. After the war he en-Comrades of the Battlefield; was a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. with his regiment in many hard-fought battles, and was with "Uncle Billy" Sherman from Corinth through Georgia to the Sea. He was an upright citizen, beloved by all who knew him. He was buried by the Comrades of the Battlefield and G.A.R. with military honors. He leaves a widow. Fulton.—At Lewis, Pa., on Feb. 16, Comrade Samuel T. Fulton, Co. A, 6th Pa. H. A., aged 53. His Post passed the following resolutions: Whereas death has for the first time entered William Scott Post, 470, Department of Pennsylvania, and claimed as its victim Comrade Fulton, after a long sickness, and in whose death this Post sustains the loss of a faithful comrade and friend

and the still heavier loss sustained by those near est and dearest to him: Therefore, be it Resolved. That it is a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say we bow in humble submission to the inevitable, and we deeply sympathize with the widow and family in their affliction. Resolved. That our charter be draped in mourn

ne for 60 days; and Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, with the request that they be published, and to the widow and family of

the deceased comrade. MARTIN.-At Vermillion, Kan., March 4, Henry B. Martin, Sergeant, Co. G. 8th Mo. He was in th engagements at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh Atlanta, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge and other minor engagements. He was a member of Thompson Post 246, and filled the office of Commander during the years of 1884,'85, and again in 1889. He was an active and tireless worker and was always at his post. Mr. Martin was a straightforward man, and one whom everybody liked and respected. The Post took charge of the funeral and laid their comrade to rest. He leaves a widow and four

brothers. The Post passed suitable resolutions of FERGUSON.—At Moravia, N. Y., March 20, Addison Ferguson, aged 67. Comrade Ferguson had been in poor health for many years with inflammatory rheumatism contracted while in the army, and of which he died. Comrade Ferguson enlisted in Co. I, 3d N. Y. L. A., Sept. 3, 1862, and was discharged on July 8, 1865. The funeral was under the auspices of George C. Stoyell Post, 155, of which he was a member. A widow, two daughters and son survive him. "And thus the boys are mustered out apparently faster than they were mustered in." PERKINS .- At Jackson, Mich., April 13, of paralysis, John K. Perkins, aged 69. He was a member of Co. G. 8th N. Y. H. A., in which he entiated Sept. 7, 1863, and served during the war. Edward Pomroy Post, 48, of which he was a member, took charge of the funeral obsequies and on the 15th laid one more soldier to rest. Deceased leaves a widow and five children. His battles on earth are ended, but his comrades feel confident that his devoted family will, while life lasts, kindly rementber their loving and indulgent soldier father. MCANDREWS .- At Buffalo, N. Y., April 8, of erysipelas, contracted in the service, William Mc-Andrews, Co. D. Höth N. Y. Comrade McAndrews was born in County Sligo, Ireland, 1839, and he emigrated to America in 1847. When the war broke out he took up arms in defense of his adopted country, which he dearly loved. His funeral was largely attended. A detachment of his old regiment escorted the remains to the grave. He

leaves a widow and seven children OGLEVEE .- At New Athens, O., recently, Hugh Ogievee. Comrade Oglevee enlisted August, 1862, in Co. H, 126th Ohio. He was wounded at the Wilderness May 6, 1864, but was able to return to his regiment in a few months, and served until the surrender at Appomattox. His death was caused hy wound and disease contracted in the service. He was a charter member of James Love Post. His remains were followed to the grave by comrades of the Post and by a large con friends. He was a brave, loyal soldier and an honest, Christian citizen.

SELLAVIN .- At Clinton, Mo., April 9, Capt. Darius Sullavin, aged 61. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and removed to Kendall County, Ill., early in life. When war sounded he enlisted in Co. K. 8th Ill. Cav., Sept. 18, 1861; was chesen Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant, then Captain of his company, and was discharge Sept. 18, 1864. He was in the several battles with his regiment and at Gettysburg received a wound of the head. After his discharge he was horse inspector at Syracuse, N. Y., until the close of the war, when he came to Clinton, and was Postmaster at that place from 1873 for five years. He was a member of Gordon Granger Post, 320. He leaves

a small family. FAIRBANKS.-At Akron, O., recently, of disea contracted in the service, Henry Fairbanks, Co. F. Sth Ohio. He served for about a year and a haif, Ohio, and remained with that regiment until the close of the war. He has been a sufferer ever since from locomotor staxis, being unable to work. He was a member of Buckley Post, 12, and that Post laid his remains to rest. DAY .- At Rippieton, N. Y., April 8, of paralysis

and heart failure, William Day, Co. K, 161st N. Y. aged 78. He was a faithful member of Knowlton Post, Cazenovia, which Post attended his funeral, widow, one daughter and three sons are left, Moses, -Near Waconsta, Mich., March 17, of disease contracted while in the service, Byron Mo ses, aged 69. He served in Co. A, 2d Ill. Cav., during the Mexican war, and in a skirmish all but 16 of his company were either killed or wounded, He was one of the 16 who escaped unhurt. After wards he was transferred to the 15th U.S. During the late war he was a private in Co. A, 28th Mich. He served for two years, and was discharged for disability. His remains were escorted to the grave

by his comrades DUNGAN .- At New Sharon, Iowa, March 1, Abel E. Dungan, Co. G. 197th Ohio National Guards, aged 66. Comrade Dungan was an active member of Henry C. Leighton Post, 199. He leaves a widow and children.

Robbins.-At Bradford, recently, of complication of diseases, H. O. Robbins, Co. F. 33d N. Y., aged 55. He was a member of Post 141, and also a Mason. His funeral was held under the auspices of the Post, the Masonic fraternity attending. He leaves a widow and three children. Comrade Robbins had made a fortune of \$75,000 in the oil business, but by unprofitable investments his entire

fortune was lost GOODWIN.—At Furniss, Pa., April 14, of erysips las, George W. Goodwin, Co. D. 52d Pa., aged 57 He was receiving a pension of \$6 per month. He leaves a widow and 10 children, and his remains were laid to rest by his old comrades,

BURNSIDE. - Five miles east of Savannah, Mo., Feb. 17, of chronic diarrhea, Abram Burnside, Co. H, 4th M. S. M., aged 60. He leaves a widow and five children, and was not a member of the Grand COLE .- At Jackson, Mich., April 16, of heart fail-

ure, Walter C. R. Cole, Battery L. 1st Mich. L. A., nged 51. He was a member of Edward Pomroy Post, 48, and that Post took charge of the remains and laid them to rest. CARTER.—At Menagha, Minn., recently, A. L. Carter, Co. C. 3d Iowa. He enlisted at Osage, Iowa, and, as he had no known relatives, his

remains were interred by his friends, LAMBERT.-At White River, Cal., April 8, the result of an accident, George Lambert, His death was caused by a tree failing upon him. (The comrade writing fails to give the regiment or company of the deceased.—ED.)